

"It is high time to quit talking, now," observed the elder hunter in a softened tone, after they had left the run in their rear. "A body has to be quiet when he gets about the Indians, or they'll be mighty apt to git about him."

Elliot now quickened their pace, though care was taken to bring their feet to the ground as lightly as possible. Wetzel, who walked before his youthful companion, continually glanced his well-practised eyes around him, penetrating the mazes of the forest on every side. He moved with surprising stillness, and never uttered a syllable, unless it might have been to check his comrade for making unnecessary noise.

When the hunters reached the mouth of Short creek, the sun was nearly ready to disappear behind the bold height on the opposite shore of the Ohio. The banks of the creek, at its confluence with the river, were abrupt, though not high, and covered even to their extreme borders with a luxuriant growth of pawpaws. The outer edge of the beach of either stream was dry and sandy; but a wide strip of wet and uncultured earth next to the water's edge, had been exposed to view by the recent subsidence of a freshet.

"This is the end of our tramp," whispered Wetzel to his companion. They were then standing at the lower angle of the junction of the streams—screened, however, from observation by the thick pawpaw grove which extended to the verge of the precipice.

"What is to be done, now?" asked the youth in a like low whisper.

"I'll see," said Wetzel. "You stay where you are, and do not budge a peg, nor make a bit of noise, while I go and look round a little."

He cautiously drew the branches aside, and glided through the bushes with a quietness peculiar to the skillful Indian hunter. After an absence of several minutes he returned, and made a signal to Elliot to follow him. The latter stepped forward as cautiously as he could, and accompanied Lewis a few rods up the creek bank, when the elder hunter called the attention of his companion to the stumps of two bushes, on which the recent marks of the hatchet were visible.

"This one," whispered Wetzel, stooping down to the nearer stump, "was cut by Old Cross-Fire himself."

"How do you know that?" inquired Elliot.

"Can't you see that it was cut by a left-handed man? The highest point of the stump is always where the heel of the hatchet cuts it; and that high point is next to us on this stump, and on the left side."

"I understand you," said the youth. "Your reasoning is conclusive that the bush was cut by a left-handed man."

"Now look at the other stump," resumed Wetzel, "and give me your idea about that."

Elliot carefully examined the second stump, and ventured his opinion promptly.

"This one," said he, "was cut by a right-handed man, because the highest point of the stump is on the right side."

"That's right, Elliot. I've learnt you that much, and it's worth minding too."

"Why is this information so valuable?"

"It's valuable on this account, Elliot: you see it shows us that there have been at least two red skins here—one left-handed and one right-handed one. The left-handed one is Old Cross-Fire, because he's the only left-handed man I know of in these parts; and the other, I judge, is one of his hangers-on."

"But might there not have been more than two, Lewis?"

"So there might, but we can't tell," said Wetzel, as he moved near the bank, and cast his keen eyes upon the bosom of the water. "There's another discovery I've made," he added. "Do you see that little green twig in the creek there?"

Elliot glanced his eye in the direction denoted by his comrade's finger, and answered in the affirmative.

"Well, Elliot, that little twig is fast to Old Cross-Fire's canoe, which is there sunk in the water; and I argue that these bushes here were cut to make forks to fasten it to the bottom."

"Very likely," said Elliot.

"And I now argue that there might have been one or more Indians taking care of the canoe, while the old dog and his imp come ashore to cut the forks."

"You reason like a philosopher, Lewis. I will soon become an expert hunter, under your tutorage."

"Now, Elliot," said the scout, "you go back to your old place and keep quiet, and have a bright look-out, while I slip around the point of that hill and see what's going on. Only be quiet, and do as I tell you. I'll be back before you get uneasy."

The two hunters separated: Elliot to seek his original cover, and the other to obtain some information of the expected enemy. The former examined the priming of his gun, and satisfied himself that everything was in proper order for service. He seated himself upon the ground and kept remarkably quiet—bussing his mind, most of the time, in fancying the situation of Rose. Sometimes he was ready to conclude that she had fallen a victim to savage cruelty, but he endeavored to dispel such gloomy ideas from his mind, and contemplate only the brighter side of the picture. He was unhappy, however, in spite of his efforts to restore his spirits to their wonted buoyance. In the midst of his meditations, he felt something strike him upon the shoulder from behind. He sprang upon his feet and discovered Lewis Wetzel standing near him.

"It's well I ain't an Indian!" said the latter.

Elliot was most mortified to think that he had allowed himself to be surprised so easily.

"Lewis, you have learned me another lesson," said he, "and I shall profit by it."

"See that you do, Elliot," replied Wetzel, in a low voice. "You must be quiet, now," he added, in a whisper.

"Did you see any thing?" asked Elliot.

"Yes; they are coming!"

"Who?"

"Old Cross-Fire, and three others."

"And Rose?"

"She's safe enough, riding the little white pony, and Old Cross-Fire is leading it along."

"Lewis, I'll shoot the impudent scoundrel, if I die for it!" muttered the youth; and he clenched his teeth with rage.

"Hush, Elliot, hush! Do as I tell you and all will be well. Crouch down as low as you can, and be quiet."

"The old red-skinned wretch!" growled the young hunter.

"Be easy, boy!" said Wetzel; he is not to be shot, I tell you. I'll attend to him. Elliot, you are getting feverish; I see it on you already. Keep cool—keep cool—or you can never shoot to kill."

The eye of Wetzel was quick to perceive that his youthful comrade was laboring under some nervous excitement, occasioned by the novelty and probable danger of the situation in which he was placed.

"I'll be cool presently," he replied.

"Only do as I tell you, Elliot. Lay low, and draw your breath easy; and don't whisper another word, as you value your life, and Rose's too."

Some time elapsed before either made the slightest motion. At length, the tramping of the pony, approaching the creek, was distinctly heard; Elliot made a motion towards raising his head to obtain a sight of Rose, but his purpose was promptly thwarted by the brawny arm of his companion, who breathed, rather than whispered, in his ear, his favorite injunction, "Be quiet!"

Wetzel's head was placed behind a cluster of green leaves, through the interstices of which he was enabled to obtain a view of the shore of the creek, opposite the place at which the canoe was sunk. He observed Old Cross-Fire conduct the pony to the margin of the bank, at which place he lifted his captive to the ground. The sobbing of Rose at this time was quite audible. As the sounds fell upon Elliot's ear, he trembled with emotion; and might have infringed Wetzel's order, had not the latter, anticipating something of the kind, turned his face towards him, and frowned him into silence.

Old Cross-Fire, setting no store upon Rose's saddle, merely stripped the pony of its bridle, which he slung across the animal's back, and, with a second swing, threw it upon the beach below him. The pony cantered into the bushes, where it soon commenced feeding upon the wild grass at its feet. In another moment, the Indians had lifted Rose down the declivity, and their whole party appeared on the beach. Two of them waded into the creek as far as the twig which had been observed by Wetzel, where they plunged their arms into the water, and drew forth a wooden fork. Their canoe immediately rose to the surface. Dexterously throwing out the water it contained, they pushed it to the shore, where Old Cross-Fire and the other warrior had remained to stand guard over Rose. The fair captive was then placed in the bow of the canoe; one of the Indians seated himself in the centre; whilst another drew forth the paddle, stood erect in the stern and pushed off. The old chief and one Indian remained on the beach, probably to await the return of the canoe.

All of these motions were distinctly observed by Wetzel, who quickly matured his own plans. The moment the canoe was pushed off, he made signs to Elliot to be in readiness.

"Aim!" said he, in a scarcely audible whisper, "at the fellow in the middle of the canoe. Pin directly at his body, and don't pull till I give the word."

Elliot directed the muzzle of his gun towards the water, and just then had first view of the enemy. The sight of Rose slightly disconcerted him; but summoning all his manly energies into action, he cocked his rifle, and took accurate aim at the designated object. Wetzel, meanwhile, graduated his piece in nearly the same line of sight; and, at the instant the canoe reached the mouth of the creek, he gave the word, in a clear whisper—"Pull!"

Both rifles firing precisely at the same moment, blended their ports, so admirably, that the ear could not have distinguished two separate discharges. Both Indians fell: the one in the centre of the craft dropped on its bottom; but the other, who had been standing upright in the stern, capsize the canoe in falling over. This was a contingency which Wetzel had, perhaps, not contemplated. He was prompt, however, in meeting it.

"Plunge in!" he whispered to Elliot, who had already made up his mind to do so, regardless of consequences. The youth dropped his rifle, and at one bound was over the bank, and at another in the water. He piled his limbs with almost super-human strength. A shot was fired on the shore, but he scarcely heard it, so eagerly was he bent upon saving Rose from the frightful death by which she was threatened. For a short period after Rose had been thrown into the water, her dress buoyed her upon its surface. Gradually, however, it became saturated with element, and in turn exercised an opposite influence. She was nearly exhausted when Elliot came to her relief. The youth brought the unconscious girl to the shore, and placed her in a position adapted to restore animation.

Before Elliot had swam for from the shore, Lewis Wetzel, with a celerity of motion peculiar to himself, had reloaded his rifle, and stealthily placed himself at the edge of the precipice, nearly over the two Indians who yet remained on the beach. The comrade of Old Cross-Fire had already raised his gun to his shoulder to fire at Elliot, when Wetzel gained his new position. The rapid motion of the youth, however, plunging his way through the water, somewhat baffled the savage; and before he had time to draw a satisfactory sight upon the swimmer, a ball from Lewis Wetzel's rifle pierced the Mingo's heart. At this moment, Old Cross-Fire was standing near his companion; his keen black eyes were directed towards the spot from which the two first shots were fired. His ample chest heaved from the working of the furies within; his nostrils were relaxed and distended alternately, and his giant frame was braced up to its full height. His prodigious rifle was held by his right hand, across the front of his body, ready to be placed to his left shoulder, at a moment's notice.

As soon as Wetzel fired his last shot, and before the Mingo chief had time to make a motion towards retreating, he dropped his gun, and leaped over the bank, with the fury of a tiger upon his long-sought enemy. The force with which he sprang upon Old Cross-Fire laid the savage at full length upon the beach, with one arm and a portion of his body buried in the mire. Wetzel himself sunk to his thighs in the mud, and found it impossible to extricate himself. He had, how-

ever, the advantage of the Indian; for the latter was lying prostrate somewhat stunned by the fall, and deprived, moreover, of the use of one of his arms. The hunter, whose side was now placed against the breast of the old chief, finding that his antagonist was reviving, seized his knife, and was about to plunge it into his heart, when the latter, by sweep of his long arm, encircled Wetzel's body, and nearly crushed him to death. The scout made several attempts to use his knife, but the excruciating pain he experienced from the iron hug of the Mingo, paralyzed his power of action. At length Old Cross-Fire made a tremendous effort to turn himself; and in doing so relaxed his arm in some measure, which enabled Wetzel to inflict a deep stab in the chieftain's side, from which the red current of life spouted freely. The savage uttered a yell of anguish, and his arm fell powerless by his side. Wetzel continued to use his knife until the vital spark no longer animated the breast of his victim. The dead body of the Mingo, chief served the purpose of the victorious hunter in extricating his legs from the mire. He secured the scalp of Old Cross-Fire and his comrade—the bodies of the two Indians first killed having sunk to the bottom of the river.

It was now night, but the moon was up, and the stars shone brightly. Wetzel went in search of Elliot and Rose. He found the latter much revived, and the youth was tenderly supporting her weakened frame, and making her sensible of the leading events he had related. She expressed a wish to proceed home immediately. Lewis, after a short search, found the pony and his bridle. Rose was placed in the saddle, and the party returned in safety to the fort.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation for a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

If the honored fathers of New England, in their days of calamity and danger, found cause of thankfulness to God, and established the custom of an annual, united expression of gratitude and thanksgiving, it certainly becomes us, who reap in joy what they sowed in tears, both from reverence to their memories and the evident propriety of the example, devoutly to observe a custom, at once so simple and so useful.

I do therefore, with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint *Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next*, to be observed by the people of this State as a day for PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

Let us, on this time-honored anniversary, review, with grateful hearts, the many public and private blessings we have witnessed and experienced. Let us thank God for health, for peace, for plenty, for the guardian care which has given protection and support to all living things; for the beauty which has delighted and the bounty which has fed us; for the comforts and joys of domestic life: for all the consolations which have sustained and all the hopes which have cheered us; for the light which has been shed upon our path, and all the good influences which have advanced us in moral strength and Christian holiness, and awakened and cherished the kindly sympathies and benevolent feelings of our nature, and particularly for that moral movement which has already rescued thousands in our land from the degradation and misery of intemperance, and carried joy to the hearts, and happiness to the homes, of the disconsolate and despairing.

By the associations and intercourse of this religious festival may the ties of family affection and social union be strengthened, and may love to God, who is our father, and love to man, who is our brother, be awakened, and purified from all the dross of hypocrisy and selfishness. In remembrance to all the loving kindness of God to us and our fathers, let us from the heart thank Him for the past and take courage for the future, in the undoubting assurance that His mercies are measured, not by our merits, but our wants.

And the people of this State are requested to observe the day with the usual religious services, and to abstain from all unnecessary labor and inconsistent recreation.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

EDWARD KENT.

By the Governor:
SAMUEL P. BENSON, Sec'y of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM CHINA.

ATTACK ON THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH.—Received by Harden's Express, in an Extra from the New York American, containing 11 days later news from Canton, brought by the ship Narragansett, at that port, whence she sailed June 1st.

Hostilities had again commenced, and trade had entirely stopped. Several factories had been destroyed and nearly all plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. There were between 50 & 40,000 Tartars and Chinese troops in the city, in which the Men-of-war were pouring incessant volleys of shells and rockets in order to drive them into close engagement with the British troops on the heights.

The Narragansett evacuated in great haste, but saved all her papers.

Macao, May 29. The advices from the seat of action and negotiation are to the 27th, when it is said the Chinese had capitulated, and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which it was then supposed would be saved.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say, that since the 11th, nothing has been done in the way of sales of imports, and that all shipment of Teas, &c. ceased on the 21st.

Sir Charles Bagot is appointed Gov. General of all her Majesty's provinces in North America.

KIND.—The Crescent City in alluding to the new goods for the winter season says:—"Now's the chance to be extravagant. Walk in, gentlemen, get more than you can pay for, the jail's handy. Walk in ladies, and ruin your husbands; a razor or a pistol will easily make you widows."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 26, 1841.

THE ELECTIONS.

The late elections seem to have gone all one way. All the States where elections have occurred since the present administration came into power, with the exception of two, Tennessee and Vermont—have given immense Democratic majorities, and in some instances, a considerable increased Democratic vote from last fall. In Tennessee the Federal majority is reduced from 11,000 to 3,000. Vermont, which gave Harrison 14,452 majority, the Federal candidate for Governor, at the recent election, wants nearly 2,000 votes to elect him. The result of the elections thus far, indicate, with tolerable certainty, the existence of corrupt and fraudulent practices on the part of the Whigs, to carry the last Presidential election. That such was the case, to an alarming extent we have never entertained a doubt. The result of the late Presidential election was the manufactured expression of the wishes of a few, not the clear development of the wishes of the people, as the recent elections clearly prove. But we have other proofs, more decisive and convincing, that the recent elections, of the enormous frauds perpetrated by the Federal leaders last fall. The direct confessions of individuals who were cognizant of the frauds, and conscience-smitten, or from some other cause, have been led to make disclosures of them. Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, one of the Federal stump orators and leaders of the party last fall, has recently been making speeches, wherein he exposes the frauds resorted to by that party to carry their points. He speaks from his own personal knowledge of the subject, and hence his reasons for abandoning a party which obtained power by such unlawful means.

Another instance—in Hamilton County, Ohio, where the Federalists colonized voters sufficient to defeat the election of Dr. Duncan to Congress—the Democratic vote being 2419—this year, 2436—the Democratic majority is 361. Can any candid, reasonable man doubt that foul and fraudulent means were made use of? But enough, 'tis revolting to human nature.

Will our patrons bear it in mind that we are in great want of money, and contribute something to relieve our wants by paying a part, if not all, of what is due?

We know our friends do not like to be dunned, in these "hard times," and we do not like to do it, but necessity drives us. Our daily expenses are many times larger than the subscription for a single year to the Democrat, and it appears to us that our subscribers can eke out the small sum of \$2.00 without much injury to themselves, which would benefit us much.

BOSTON QUARTO NOTION.—We have received the first number of the Boston Notion in quarto form. It is very handsomely printed on fine white paper, with new type, and in a form suitable for binding. It is got up in a style little inferior to the most popular periodical of the day. Terms, \$3.00 per annum, in advance.

SNOW.—We learn there was quite a snow storm in the North part of this County, on Sunday last, the ground being covered from four to five inches in depth. We had a severe hail storm in this vicinity the same day, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning. No damage was sustained so far as we have heard, with the exception of a cow, belonging to Mr. Bailey of Buckfield, which was killed by lightning.

THE NEW YORK MECHANIC.—We have received several numbers of a paper published in New York city, with the above title. It is, as its name indicates, devoted exclusively to the interests of the mechanic. Every number contains designs or drawings, of some new or useful machinery, accompanied with remarks and explanations, besides other valuable and interesting matter. It is printed on handsome white paper with beautiful type, and is about the size of our own sheet. Price, \$1.50 in advance.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times has the following:—

"If this state of things continues, we shall whip the Feds most unmercifully at the next Presidential election. We shall beat them out of sight. Our majority will throw the whole of that immaculate party into fits—such a fit as was experienced by the old maid in the song book, who

"—went into a fit, so strong
That two young tailors swore,
They'd never seen in all their lives
So tight a fit before!"

UNITED STATES BANK.—The United States Government has commenced a suit against this institution in the District Court in Philadelphia. The action is brought against the Directors of the Bank including the three bodies of Assignees, and the amount claimed is about \$350,000. The sums claimed are for damages on the French Bill of Exchange protested by the Bank, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, and \$89,000 claimed as the balance of bonds due by the Bank for the purchase of the stock owned by the Government in the old Bank.—Argus.

MORE HARMONY.—The N. York Express, says that if "Henry Clay had remained at Ashland during the Extra session that we should have had a National Bank, and the Whig party would have been united."

"Good news and True."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The balance of power in the Pennsylvania Senate is held by two half and half men, "a little this side and a little that," viz:—Samuel A. Smith, of Bucks County, and J. W. Farrelly, from the districts composed of Crawford and Erie Counties. Mr. Smith was elected last year, chiefly but not altogether by the Whig votes, in opposition to the regular Van Buren candidate. Mr. Farrelly was chosen at the late election, chiefly but not altogether by Democratic votes, the regular Whig candidate being left in a minority. Exclusive of these two gentlemen, the Senate is divided,—16 Whigs and 15 Democrats.

ASSEMBLY.—35 Whigs and 65 Democrats. So says the Pennsylvania, which has official returns from most of the Counties.

The Pennsylvanian gives official returns for Governor from 39 Counties, and the reported majorities in 15 others, leaving only Potter and McKean to be heard from. The result is, 119,059 votes for Porter and 96,517 for Banks. Porter's majority, 22,542; which will be increased by Potter and McKean to about 23,000!

NEW JERSEY.

Though defeated, by an outrageous gerrymandering system, the Democrats have done nobly, having reduced the Federal majority from 43 to 12 on joint ballot, while in the Council, where the parties stood 13 to 5, they have effected a tie. The popular vote, as ascertained, shows, "had there been a Congressional election or a Governor chosen by the people, New Jersey would have arrayed herself with the other States, which have abjured Whiggery."

WISCONSIN.

At the recent election in this Territory, for delegate to Congress, Ex-Governor Dodge, who was turned out of office for the sin of Democracy, by the anti-prosperity party in power at Washington, was taken up by the Democrats, and elected by a majority of 1000 over Arnold, his Federal competitor.

TENNESSEE.

The official vote of Tennessee at the late election for Governor, is as follows:—

Jones, Whig,	53,566
Polk, Democrat,	53,343
Jones' majority	3,243

IOWA.

Dodge, Democrat, and son of Ex-Gov. D. of Wisconsin, has been elected to Congress, from Iowa Territory, by a majority of 514, over Rich, Federalist. The Democrats carried 13 of the 18 Counties.

OHIO.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday says:—"The returns are now complete and the result is, a Democratic majority in each House."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

We give the aggregate vote of the State on the Constitutional questions submitted by the last Legislature, and we now give the votes of the respective Counties thereon:—

Biennial Elections. Limiting Rep at 151.			
YEARS.	NOES.	YEARS.	NOES.
York,	835	3,260	1,858
Cumberland,	2,783	1,951	3,514
Lineol,	1,054	2,147	2,213
Hancock,	174	2,220	1,500
Washington,	492	1,150	906
Kennebec,	725	2,709	2,895
Oxford,	1,294	2,293	2,316
Somerset,	273	2,312	1,854
Pennobscot,	386	3,403	1,877
Waldo,	600	1,877	1,703
Piscataquis,	145	1,442	1,151
Franklin,	242	1,691	1,116
Aroostook,	83	361	203
	8,993	26,651	23,217

The Madisonian attribute the defeat of the Whigs in the recent elections to the intention which many of the presses of that party have expressed of supporting Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency. It says "his pretensions have been already passed upon, and that he can never reach the goal of his ambition."

CHANGES.—The Journal of Commerce says: "It is rumored that Mr. Webster will before long leave the Cabinet, probably for some other post; that Judge Upshur will take the chair of State, and Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, that of the Navy."

DIDN'T GO.—It seems McLeod did not go out in the Acadia, to England, after all. It was a Scotchman that "looked like him." A person who has seen them both, says, "I really believe had Mr. Moore been put beside McLeod at his trial, they would not have been able to have sent the case to the jury."—Argus.

JOHN FORSYTH, late Secretary of State, is dangerously ill at Washington, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Oxford (N. G.) Mercury says, that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner lies dangerously ill in Warren, in that State.

ACQUITTAL OF McLEOD.

The trial of McLeod terminated on Tuesday, the 15th instant, in his acquittal by the jury, as was anticipated on all hands. The last two days of the trial were occupied in the delivery of the arguments of the respective counsels, and the charge of the Judge, to the jury. Upon the opening of the Court on Monday morning, Mr. A. C. Bradley, in behalf of the prisoner, addressed the jury with much force, in an argument of over four hours. He was followed on the same side by Joshua C. Spencer, U. S. District Attorney, who spoke for nearly six hours. The argument of Mr. S. in particular, is said to have been exceedingly eloquent and powerful. After Mr. S. had concluded, Mr. Jenkins, the District Attorney, then addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution, in a speech of three hours' duration, which he closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. At that late hour, Mr. Hall, the Attorney General, began the closing argument for the prosecution, and spoke about one hour, when the court adjourned till Tuesday morning.

On the opening of the Court on Tuesday morning, Mr. Hall resumed his very able argument, which he closed at half past 12 o'clock. The court then adjourned for one hour.

After the recess, Judge Gridley delivered the case to the jury with a clear and impartial commentary upon the testimony. The following account of the Judge's charge and of the close of the trial, is given by a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal:

The learned Judge then concluded his able charge by a few feeling and eloquent remarks addressed to the jury in view of their important duties. He reminded them of their duties and exhorted them to give this case that careful and impartial and fearless consideration which its importance demanded. To their care he committed the whole case—the people and their rights on the one side, and McLeod and his earthly destinies on the other. He prayed the God of Heaven to guide their minds to such a conclusion as should alike subserve the cause of humanity and justice.

The learned Judge occupied nearly two hours in the delivery of his charge. His whole tendency, though characterized with great impartiality, was decidedly favorable to the prisoner.

A Constable was then sworn, and the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict. The court room was crowded almost to suffocation during the delivery of the charge. Full two hundred ladies were in attendance, listening to the able and interesting address of the Judge. He is a pleasing and fluent speaker, and has evidently been a popular advocate when a member of the bar.

After an absence of 30 minutes, the Jury, at half past 4, P. M. returned into Court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. McLeod was immediately discharged, and warmly congratulated by his intimate friends, who have been in attendance since the commencement of the trial. There was no excitement or ill feeling manifested when the verdict was rendered. It was in perfect accordance with public expectation. I do not believe the slightest attempt to indict any person, injury upon McLeod will be made. His person is sacred—an American jury has pronounced him innocent and none will be so depraved, I am confident, as to injure a hair of his head.

That the trial of McLeod ought to have resulted in the manner it has, not a doubt can be entertained. The general opinion, derived from the facts of the trial, as well as from the putative cowardice of McLeod, is that he had no knowledge of, or participation in, the affair of the Caroline. But for the hardship of being subjected to the painful ordeal, through which he has passed, he has only to blame himself. It was his own braggadocio—his own lying boast, made on the American side, that he put one "damned yankee" (to use his own coarse phraseology) out of the way—that they would not want to see him again very soon on the American side, etc., which caused his apprehension, and subjection to legal investigation. These declarations were unequivocally proved to have been uttered by him; but that he was not present at the destruction of the Caroline, was as satisfactorily shown by proving an *alibi*—viz: that he was at the house of a Mr. Morrison, distant from the place, on the very night of the burning of the boat.

It is not however so much on account of the ascertainment of McLeod's individual guilt or innocence, in this affair, that we regard the trial as important. But it is the assertion of a principle, vital to our national existence, that makes it so. We regard it as vindictory of the supremacy of our laws, within our territorial jurisdiction. It is a manly and practical denial of that arrogant and destructive doctrine, attempted to be palmed upon us as a part of the legal code of nations, viz: that one nation in the face of profound peace can authorize the invasion of the territory of another, and the murder of its citizens—and claim for its subjects thus employed, immunity from punishment, by the laws of that nation whose jurisdiction they have outraged. And it goes further, in denial, to one nation of the right of assumption of the crimes of its subjects, committed in another nation, when such assumption is made in order to screen them from the punishment which the violated laws inflict upon the offender. In fine, it repudiates, in toto, the de-

nationalizing doctrines set up by Great Britain, as governing this case, which were basely acceded to by Mr. Webster, for the General Government, and asserts in an essential point, the supremacy of the local jurisdiction of the State of New York, over criminal offences committed within its borders, and maintains in an eminent degree, the integrity of our soil, and the honor of our nation, so near being compromised by the timid councils which prevailed in our National Government touching this question.—*Age*.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Last year, when drunkenness prevailed throughout the land, and when a great political party had the name of an intoxicating drink as its watchword, the cause of Whiggism was successful in almost every part of the country. This year, when "total abstinence" is the order of the day, and when the drunkard is taken from the mire, and made a man through Christian example and persuasion, the Democracy are winning great victories, and redeeming the States from Federal misrule. Maine in which the Democrats have gained so signal a victory, has been very conspicuous in the new temperance movement. This fact shows that it is impossible to effect a moral reform, without the same time advancing the cause of political truth.—*Salem Adv.*

A LARGE MAN.—Mr. Lewis Cornelius, of our village, died on Monday morning, September 27, at half past six o'clock. He was 48 years of age. Below I send you his dimensions, as taken by his physician, after he was laid out:

	Feet.	Inches.
Height	6	0
Circumference of waist	6	2 1-3
" " body	8	2
" " arm, above elbow	2	2
" " below elbow	1	0
" " wrist	1	3
" " thigh	4	2
" " calf of leg	2	7
" " ankle	1	7
Weight (dead)	645	1-2 lbs.

It is supposed he would have weighed, before he was taken sick, 675 pounds.

[Milford (Pa.) Sept. 29.]

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S SIGN.—The New Haven folks have recently picked up and put into their Museum the sign under which Benedict Arnold, the traitor, once did business in that city, as "Druggist, Bookseller, &c., from London." The Palladium states that the sign was found some time since in the garret of the house in which Arnold lived. The sign is black—the letters gilt, the board three feet and a half long—and two and a half broad. It has for a motto—"Sibi Totique." For himself, for all—the first sentence of which is decidedly appropriate for the man who was "for himself" in all things.

FIRE AT WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.—We regret to learn by a gentleman from Williamstown, that fire was discovered in the East College on Sunday afternoon. It was impossible to subdue the fire, and the building was destroyed. There was no insurance. No person was injured. The calamity will not interrupt the College, for the other buildings are sufficient for the temporary accommodation of the students.—*N. Y. Paper.*

One person has taken 60,000 acres in India for the cultivation of Cotton, and expects to employ 100,000 persons more than at present. So the South must look out for a great depreciation in the value of southern property.

THE PRESIDENT.—A wreck is reported in the Belfast, Ireland, Vindicator, as seen and examined on the 20th August, near the Azores. It consisted of the side of an immense vessel, having the beams erect resembling masts: the other side was away. All hands concurred in opinion that it was the wreck of a large steamer. It may or may not have been part of the hulk of the President. If, as has been conjectured, the above mentioned vessel struck on the ice of Newfoundland, it is highly probable that the great Atlantic current, which sets in from the north during the summer, may have drifted the ill-fated ship thus far to the southward.

FIRE IN TURNER.—A fire occurred in Turner, on Tuesday the 12th, by which Mr. Jonathan Ballard's Blacksmith and Carriage shops were consumed with their contents, consisting of a number of new wagons, &c., of considerable value.

The Steamship *Acadia* sailed from Boston on Saturday last, with 17 passengers for Halifax, and 60 for Liverpool. The Boston Transcript says, "Among the passengers is that distinguished individual, Alexander McLeod."

ALL FOR LOVE.—L'Ami du Peuple, (New Orleans), speaks of a young and beautiful girl seen near the St. Louis Exchange, in a state of perfect insanity, caused by the death of the young man, (by yellow fever,) to whom she was to have been married.

HEAVY POTATOES.—A schooner, loaded with potatoes, sunk between Hallowell and Gardiner, on Tuesday last.

The steamer John W. Richmond run upon a ledge between Hallowell and Gardiner on the 20th inst. No injury received.

The Savannah Republican of the 9th, states that a slave plot for insurrection was discovered near Parryburg, S. C. a few days since. They had agreed to kill their several masters. Nine of the plotters were arrested, of whom four will be hung.

If you ever get an insect in your ear fill your ear with oil and the bug will come out. Whether humbugs can be expelled so easily the account does not state.

An Italian translation of Sparta's life of Washington, with a selection from Washington's writings, is about to be published in Italy.

MARRIED.

In this town, 24th inst. by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Alva Stuart, Jr., to Miss Nancy A. Jackson, both of this town.

In Wilton, Mr. Jesse B. Dudley, of Chesterville, to Miss Lucinda Davis.

DIED.

In Turner, widow Rebecca Chamberlain, 70; Mrs. Townsend, 33.

DR. T. H. BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST, PARIS HILL.

Freedom.

THIS certifies that I, the subscriber, have this day given my son EUSTACE CHARLES FERRY (in consideration of the sum of two dollars paid by him to me) his time and service to act and trade for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. SAMUEL FERRY. Attest—G. W. Millett. Paris, June 1, 1841. 3w25

Notice.

I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that I have this day given Arthur Combs, my son, his time and he is to have full right to act for himself and I am to claim none of his earnings and shall pay no bills of his contracting after this date. JESSE COMBS. Peru, Oct. 15, 1841. 3w25

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold at public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on the premises in Livermore in the County of Oxford, on Monday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a quantity of Pine Timber standing and growing on the farm now occupied by Robert Pierpont, and sold by license from the Judge of Probate for said County of Oxford. Terms at the sale. ZEBULON NORTON, Guardian of said Robert Pierpont. Livermore, October 19, 1841. 3w25

Administrator's Sale.

OXFORD, ss: PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate for said County, all the real Estate of Smith Price, late of Stead in said County, consisting of a few in the Methodist Meeting House in Lovell Village, and about fifty acres of land situated in Fryeburg in said County, as described at the Registry at said Fryeburg, Lib. 20, Folio 377, to be sold at public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of J. S. Carrington, Esq., in said Lovell. ALVIN PRIDE, Administrator. Paris, Oct. 26, 1841. 3w25

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Theodore Brickett, late of Andover, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 19th day of October inst. are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of James N. Brickett, in said Andover, on the last Saturdays of November and April next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days. EDWARD L. POOR, LEWIS CROCKETT, Commissioners. Andover, 20th October, 1841. 3w25

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the store of Col. Daniel Tyler, in Brownfield, on the first day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the dwelling house and farm owned by James M. Rand, late of Brownfield, deceased, and will be sold in pursuance of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, for the payment of the intestate's debts, incidental charges, and charges of administration. TIMOTHY GIBSON, Adm'r. Brownfield, Oct. 26, 1841. 3w25

Mortgagee's Notice

WHEREAS, Samuel H. Houghton, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, on the 25th day of August, 1837, by his deed of Mortgage, dated and conveyed to George W. Springier, of Livermore in said County, a certain tract of land situated in said Woodstock, known by the description of Gore A. together with the mill and mill privilege thereon: bounded Southerly by John Day's and Fernin Dudley's land, Easterly by land owned by Hiram Day and Oliver Swan, Northerly by land in the possession of Luther Washburn, and Westerly by land owned by Silas Hulings, containing two hundred and fifty acres, to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty dollars in eighteen months and interest.

Now I, the undersigned, hereby give notice of the lien created by said mortgage, and the conditions thereof, having been broken I claim to foreclose the same pursuant to the Statute in such case provided.

GEORGE W. SPRINGER.

By his Attorney, L. STOWELL. Oct. 19, 1841. 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said will and testament should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. 3w25 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

WARD NOYES, Administrator of the estate of Charles W. W. late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. 3w25 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CYRUS COLE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cole, late of the Parish of Waterford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. 3w25 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

WILSON REARBORN Administrator of the estate of Luther Whiting, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented his 3d account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JAMES M. POTE, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Chase, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of the said deceased; also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

LOREN COLEMAN, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Copeland late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM BRADFORD,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN PRINCE,

Turner, October 19, 1841. 3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HIRAM KNIGHT,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LUCY H. KNIGHT,

Paris, Oct. 19, 1841. 3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ENOCH CHASE,

late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JAMES M. POTE,

September 20th, 1841. 3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JACOB EFANS,

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HENRY C. BUSWELL,

October 19th, 1841. 3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES RYERSON,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

AMERICA TRAYLOR,

Paris, Oct. 19, 1841. 3w25

Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given, that George W. Smith, of Boston, mortgagee unto Abner Coburn, of Bloomfield, by deed dated June 12th, 1835, and unto Isaac Farrar, of Bangor, by deed dated above. Each of said deeds conveying one undivided sixteenth part of township numbered four in the third range of townships, west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, in the County of Oxford; being the same land decided to said Smith by said Coburn and Farrar by deed of the same date. Also, Joseph S. Hastings, of Boston, mortgagee unto said Coburn by deed of the above date, and Daniel Hastings, of Boston, mortgagee unto said Farrar by deed of date above, each of said deeds conveying one undivided eighth of said township—being the same as conveyed to said Coburn and Farrar by deed of date above. And the notes given to said Coburn and said Farrar by said Smith and Joseph S. Hastings, and Daniel Hastings, for the purchase of said land, and secured by said premises, were mortgaged to said Coburn and Farrar, remain unpaid.—We, therefore, claim the right to foreclose the same under said mortgages.

ABNER COBURN, ISAAC FARRAR.

October 12th, 1841. 3w23

NOTICE.

THIS certifies, that in consideration of thirty dollars paid to me by my son WILLIAM GOODWIN, I hereby give him his time, to act and trade for himself, and I hereby relinquish all claims to his earnings from this date. Dated at Denmark, this fourth day of August, A. D. 1841. JOSEPH GOODWIN. 3w23 Attest: D. G. TAREX.

NEW GOODS

SUITABLY adapted to the present and approaching Season—of fashionable style—for ladies and gentlemen's wear; and for sale, low by,

Norway Village, Sept. 13, 1841. G. J. ORDWAY.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAST OFFICE, Bangor, Oct. 3, 1841.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that the settling lands in the following described townships, which has been surveyed into settling lots, and belonging to the State, is now in the market for sale and settlement, to wit:

Township No.	Range	West from the East line of the State.
" 5,	" 6,	" "
" 6,	" 5,	" "
" 8,	" 5,	" "
" 9,	" 4,	" "
" 10,	" 6,	" "
" 11,	" 6,	" "
" 12,	" 3,	" "
" 12,	" 5,	" "
" 13,	" 3,	" "
" Letter H,	" 2,	" "
" Letter D,	" 1,	" "

The prices for land in these Townships will vary according to the situation and quality of the lots, not less however than fifty cents, and probably not exceeding one dollar per acre.

The land will be sold upon a credit or four yearly payments with interest, the three first payments to be made in labor on the roads in the township where the land sold is situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the last payment to be in cash. Each purchaser will be required by the terms of his deed, within said four years to build a house on his lot, to clear in proper manner fifteen acres, ten or more of which will be laid down to grass.

Whenever twenty, or a less number shall give a satisfactory bond to the Land Agent, that they will within three years erect a substantial Saw and Grist Mill in any township, each of said persons shall be entitled to a deed of one lot of land, subject to the performance of the settling duties above mentioned, and the Company will be entitled to a deed of the mill lot.

Not more than four lots will be sold to any one person in any township or tract.

The Aroostook Road has been completed this year to the Aroostook River, and as that river is navigable for boats, a good communication is now opened to the settler for an easy access to each of the above mentioned townships.

Saw and Grist Mills have been erected and are now in operation in Township Letter F, Range 2, No. 9; Range 4, and No. 11, Range 5; and contracts have been made for the erection of mills, the ensuing year, in Township No. 9, Range 5, No. 11, Range 5, and in Letter D, Range 1.

There has been a steady demand for settling land thro' the season, and more lots have been sold than in any former year. As the United States have recently established a post near the mouth of the Aroostook, and another near the mouth of Fish River, and have sent a company of soldiers to each, new roads will undoubtedly soon be opened through this section of the State, and the settler will feel additional security from any border difficulty.

With the known fertility of the soil, the advantages of good roads and mills, and the rapid settlement of this part of the State, it is believed that a most favorable opportunity is now offered to young men who wish to become farmers, to secure the most favorable locations, where in a few years, with industry and economy, they cannot fail to procure to themselves an honorable competency.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, Land Agent of Maine.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice weekly, for two months, and forward their bills to the Land Office for payment. *Whisperer, Advertiser, Waldo Signal, Piscataquis Herald, People's Press, Kennebec Journal, Portland Advertiser, Oxford Journal, York County Herald, Franklin Register, Lincoln Telegraph, New Hampshire Statesman & State Journal, Boston.*

PARIS HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened on PARIS-HILL, to commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER SEVENTH, under the care and instruction of Mr. Moxley, a member of Waterville College. Parents may be assured that the qualifications of the Instructor, and the superior advantages of location are such as to render this school a delightful as well as profitable resort for all the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

TERMS.—Common English branches, \$8 00
The Languages and higher branches, \$10 00
Paris, Aug. 30, 1841. 17

Notice of Freedom.

THIS may certify, that I have this day given to my son, JOHN BRICKET, Jr., his time, with power to act an trade for himself, I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JOHN BRICKET. Woodstock, Oct. 12th, 1841. 3w23

THE RESURRECTION, OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills rise from the greatest weakness, distress, and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the countries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this stupendous proportion was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bacia, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as to maintain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. F. Chase & Co. GENTS.—Having much said about the extraordinary efficacy of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, upon those about to become Mothers, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of six children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous), and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the care of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, I mentioning half a box. It is with great confidence that we advise all those about to become Mothers to make use of the Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got into the same easy manner, and are about home in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties ensuing after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We mildly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which will save to the world of suffering, which many of them live to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

